Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 23, 1817.

28. Volume) (Number 1416.

Advertisement.

WANTED,

TO THE EXTENT OF

TWELVE THOUSAND

Bombay Rupees,

For repairs of the Ship

Lord Cathcart,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

FOR which Bills will be granted on her owners MESSRS. THOMAS and ROBERT BROWN, No. 2; Church Row Fenchurch Street London, at six months' sight.

Tenders addressed to CAPT. ANDREW ROSS at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and CO. will be received on or before the 26th Instant.

Bombay, 23d July, 1817.

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Eduljee Cursetjee,

Tomorow, Thursday the 24th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AT the Godowns of MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE and CO. in Bakehouse Lane on account of the Shippers, Forty Hogsheads of PALE ALE, cut mark I. M. A. branded Hodgson; imported from London *per Ship Wyton*, CAPT. J. M. ARDLIE.

The same will be put up in lots of one Hogshead each, and may be tasted at any time previous to the Sale.

Bombay, 23d July, 1817.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MOROBA RUCKMAJEE Purbhoo, on behalf of his Brother, hath taken as Mortgagee a dwelling House & the ground it stands upon, situated at Girgaum in the Oart called Candawry without the Town walls of Bombay, from RUNGOBA CHEMA SINOY: all persons who have claims on these premises, are hereby required to make known the same to the said M. R. P. in 14 days from the date hereof, after which they will not be attended to.

Bombay, 16th July, 1817

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT if WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, should be living in, or about, the vicinity of Bombay, and has it in his power to identify his person, he may hear of something very much to his advantage, by making personal application, or by Letter addressed to GEORGE TAYLOR, No. 13, Mercy Street, Liverpool, Great Britain.

The aforesaid WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, was born in the City of Lincoln, Great Britain, & is about 42 years of age, and has not been heard of by his friends for about 18 years, at which time he was on board the Le Fort Frigate, in the Red Sea, which Ship was lost.

Any person sending or giving satisfactory information concerning the welfare, or fate, of the abovementioned WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, to GEORGE TAYLOR, at his residence, as heretofore mentioned, shall be handsomely rewarded.

(Signed) GEO. TAYLOR,

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington of the Bombay Marine Battalion, to Susanna Leonora Tucker, eldest daughter of Capt. N. Tucker of the Hon. Company's Marine service.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23d JULY, 1817.

No intelligence from Europe, of a later date than that which we have, already, published, having reached us since our last; the assumption of the immediate and personal command of all the troops in the Deccan, by Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, is, therefore, the most important fact we have to communicate to our readers. May success and glory wait upon his efforts!

Some sensible observations, written by Cobbett relative to the idle complaints made by the thoughtless and uninformed against Machinery will be found in our subsequent columns.

A work entitled "*Armata*" has recently issued from the press in England. It is attributed to Lord Erskine, and has, consequently, excited a considerable degree of interest at home. For the gratification of our subscribers we have published all which has reached us on the subject of it.

The Younger Colman it will be seen, has lately put forth a small volume of poems, considerable extracts, from one of which, we have given to-day. It is, in very truth, a bold and bitter production, and we know of no excuse we can make for him, unless it be the one which is resorted to, in palliation of Bertram's style, by the Gentleman in *Alls Well That Ends Well*.

"'Tis but the boldness of his hand, haply, which
"His heart was not consenting to."

The Malabar's packet is still open at the Post Office.

Madras.

EXTRACT FROM MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.

Pursuant to the tenor of Instructions which have been received by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart, from the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, it is hereby notified to the Army, that His Excellency, in communication with the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has assumed the immediate and personal Command of the whole of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving in the Deccan, including the division under Colonel Pritzler, now assembling in advance of Adoni.

Surgeon W. H. Jones is posted to the Horse Artillery, vice Wyte; and Surgeon G. Briggs, is appointed to the 6th Light Cavalry, vice Jones.

Assistant Surgeon Baird, is removed from the 2d Batt. 25th Regt. N. I. and will place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Northern Division of the Army.

Cornet MacLeod, of the 4th Light Cavalry, will do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry until an opportunity offers for his joining his Regiment.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. having assumed the immediate and personal Command of all the Troops in the Deccan, is pleased to direct that Returns of all Detachments, Field Forces, Corps, and Departments, serving under His Excellency's Command beyond the Frontiers be immediately transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Madras Army at Hyderabad.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. is pleased to publish the following List of the Officers of the General and Personal Staff who will accompany the Head Quarters of the Army, and form His Excellency's Suite, and the Commander in chief directs, that these Officers be recognized and obeyed in their several stations by all Troops serving under his Command whether within or beyond the Frontiers.

GENERAL STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieutenant G. Jones, and Cornet William Barlow, Assistant Adjutant Generals of the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Blacker, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Captain C. C. Johnston, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor Murray, (King's Troops) Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon'ble L. Stanhope, (King's Troops), Deputy Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Colonel Morison, Commissary General.

Lieutenant French, Post Master.

SUITE *of His Excellency the Commander in Chief*—Captain H. Scott, Military Secretary.

Captain J. T. Wood, Private Secretary.

Captain J. T. Wood, 1st Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant T. Van Buerle, 2d Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. E. Fitzclarence, Additional Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant J. Eden, 2d Additional Aid-de-Camp.

James Annesley, Esq. Surgeon.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Colonels John Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. and Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B. of the Madras Army—and Colonel Lionel Smith of His Majesty's 65th Foot, to be Brigadier Generals, pending the duration of a Special Service beyond the Territories of the Honorable Company, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, in notifying the same to the Army, directs that these Officers be recognized and obeyed as Brigadier Generals accordingly, from the date of this Order.

Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments,

Colonel Hewitt, C. B. to Command the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel H. Fraser, the 2d Brigade of Infantry with the Field Force, under the Command of Colonel Pritzler.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Hewett, C. B. from the 18th Regiment N. I. to the 3d Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel J. Simons, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion; and Lieutenant Colonel A. Grant, C. B. from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Blackburne, from the 2d to the 11th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Augh Fraser, from the 25th to the 12th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel A. M'Cally, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 18th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Muat, from the 20th to the 13th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Dod, from the 11th to the 20th Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel H. Hall, from the 12th to the 25th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Mr. Poe, Attorney and Solicitor in the Supreme Court at this Presidency, has been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors, Company's Attorney and Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. [*Madras Gazette,—July 5.*

English Extracts.

PORTSMOUTH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 17.

The following Officers of the 2nd, or Queen's Regiment, have lately died at Barbadoes. It is not more than six months since this Regiment embarked from hence, in a most effective state, for that station:—Captain Gordon, sen.; Adjutant Spencer; Lieutenants Clutterbuck, Norman, Massie, Mc'Dougall; Ensign Richmon, and Assistant Surgeon Prendergast.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and suite, left this town on Sunday morning, on his Western tour to the Royal Dock-yard at Plymouth. His Imperial Highness proceeded through Southampton, Romsey, Salisbury, Wilton, Wincanton, Ilchester, Honiton, and Exeter, and arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday night. He left that place yesterday, on his return to the Metropolis, *via* Bath and Clifton. On the journey of this distinguished person from London to this place, we are informed, he took the horse from one of the Couriers, on his arrival at Kingston, and galloped forward to Ripley, where the Master of the Talbot Inn invited him to drink considering him as one of the Duke's attendants. He was then furnished with another horse (as a servant) and rode forward to Godalming, the landlord at Ripley remaining in ignorance of his mistake until the arrival of the carriages, when, having requested Sir W. Congreve to point out the Duke, he was informed that he had gone forward alone on one of the servant's horses! When the Duke arrived at Godalming he rode into the yard of the King's Arms Inn, and meeting with the Ostler, he was asked how soon the Duke might be expected, and was informed by him, in about a quarter of an hour. After a few words between *Mr. Ostler* and the Duke, respecting another horse, &c. he walked into the house, and requested permission to see the room where the Duke was to dine, which Mr. Moon shewed him; and afterwards, at his request, allowed him to go into a front room below, "where he could see into the town." From his manners and appearance Mr. Moon rather suspected who he was, but had no means of ascertaining until the arrival of his suite, when the question was quickly decided, and the *ci devant* Courier treated as his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas.—After walking into the front room, he went out into the hall, and passed on to the door, where he stood without his cap, looking about him, and completely unnoticed, except as a *Russian Courier*, till the carriages arrived.—The party were much pleased with their dinner, &c. at Moon's.

A party of French women, lace manufacturers, have landed here from France, on their way to Bristol, where they intend to establish a manufactory of that article.

Nothing, it is said, relative to Buonaparté's evasion was found in the papers of Las Casas; but a very interesting journal, which he has kept ever since he quitted Paris, up to the day of his arrest and removal from Longwood, has been taken possession of, and will be kept until Ministers shall determine what is to be done with it.

In the *Hague Courant* is a long article from Constantinople, stating that a German, of the name of Rosenfeld, has discovered some method of securing himself from the infection of the plague. He has handled the sick in the hospitals in presence of a Physician, and exposed himself to the greatest risks, without being ill affected. It is said the means are inoculation. [*Feb. 22.*

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

In the present crisis, it becomes every real friend of Reform, and of public Liberty generally, to be upon his guard against the delusions spread by the enemies of the cause on every side. Among those adversaries we certainly must number all those who are deluding the people with vain notions of what are their rights by inheritance, and persuading them that Universal Suffrage was enjoyed by their ancestors ages ago. Their proceedings and their interference, above all other things, with the Petitions in the country, have done a contempt and ridicule upon the cause of Reform, which no efforts of its avowed opponents could ever have excited. Let every view of the question be fairly canvassed; let us examine all the doctrine which may be advanced, without any prepossession; but to begin by teaching uninformed people, that, tweive centuries ago, the Parliament was perfect; and that Universal Suffrage is the cause for which our ancestors bled, is an imposture deserving of all the indignation which it has excited both in Parliament and among the rational part of the public. We believe that Mr. Brougham spoke the sense of all well-informed and right-thinking men, when he stated on Friday night, that it might be very fit to discuss how far the right of voting should extend, and whether Parliaments should be annual or triennial; but that every one must feel aware how mischievous it was for the fair discussion of these questions, to proclaim and to make the people sign their names to the monstrous proposition, that our ancestors had bled for those rights, or had possessed them at periods of which no authentic history remains.

While we deprecate all such pernicious delusions, we must at the same time add, that it would be falling into an equally fatal mistake, to suppose that all the Petitions now presenting should be disregarded, merely because a few persons have procured the insertion of such blunders into some, or even many of them. The people have not entered into the details of the subject; they only know that they are distressed and aggrieved; that their affairs have been mismanaged, and that some corrective is necessary to prevent the increase of the evil, and to guard us against its recurrence. That such is the almost universal sense of the country, the Petitions clearly prove. It is devoutly to be hoped that they may not be disregarded;—and if any thing could add to the title which the people have to be respectfully and affectionately treated by Parliament, it would be their quiet and admirable conduct under the pressure of unparalleled distresses, and the disposition which they shew to leave foolish and false leaders, as soon as men of a better description stand forward to enlighten and to guide them. We perceive with infinite satisfaction the symptoms of this good sense in many of the late meetings, particularly at the very respectable one held on Friday in Southwark, where many able and temperate leaders appeared, and delivered doctrines so sound, and yet firm and manly, as to receive the unqualified support of the numerous assembly.

Above all, we deprecate as the last of calamities, the proposition by the Government of any measure against the rights of the subject, grounded upon the intemperance and the follies of the quacks, who are now fast closing their short career of momentary popularity with the mob—who never even for an instant were followed by any but the mere rabble. To confound with their wild proceedings the sounder parts of the community, & to punish, for their excesses, the great mass of the nation, now exhibiting in their distress a spectacle of good order and peaceable demeanour, at once extraordinary and affecting, would be the height of injustice. It would also be the greatest of follies; for it would both carry discontent into quarters at present free from it, and lend an importance to the Hunts and their fellows, which they never could in any other way acquire. We look to the faithful guardians of popular rights in Parliament for an exemption from such an evil, should it be any where intended to inflict it upon the country. Those men who have manfully shewn that they can hold no fellowship with the wild extravagance of the mob-leaders, may be expected to come forward with tenfold effect in resisting all incroachments from the minions of power.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We have the happiness to announce, in addition to our last account of sinecures given up, that Mr. Secretary Croker has signified his intention of waving, during the present period of distress, his claim to the usual allowance of rush-lights;—such generosity needs no comment.

The musical world is soon, we hear, likely to be gratified by a new edition of the celebrated song of the Dey of Algiers, set to the *Jews* Harp by Mr. Croker.

Sir G. Warrender wittily observed, on a recent increase of a quarter's salary, that "every dog has his "Dey."

Mr. Alexander (the oculist) gives his decided opinion, that Lord James Murray will always so far feel the effects of his late alarm as to see objects double, or very much enlarged.

We understand there is an intention on the

part of Mr. Canning's friends at Liverpool, to call a Meeting for the purpose of expressing their horror and indignation at the outrage committed on that gentleman's character in Spafields. The extent of the plot is now certain, as by the activity of Mr. H. Addington, a libel is said to have been picked up on the spot the day after the last Meeting. A communication to the House of Commons on this subject, is expected in a Report from the Secret Committee, before which Mr. Huskinsson, who was in Gloucester House with Mr. Canning at the time, was examined. The electors of Corfe Castle and Old Sarum, are also preparing Addresses to the Right Honourable Gentleman, to be presented by Mr. Bankes and Mr. Alexander.

The following is, we hear, an extract from the Address from one of these independent Boroughs.

"That fully sensible of the blessings which we enjoy under the *debt* which we have inherited from our fathers, and which has been cemented by their ruin, we do hereby *individually* and collectively pledge ourselves, in the face of decency and common sense, to use every means which Corruption has placed, or may hereafter place in our power, to uphold and strengthen the legal Sinecures of the Realm, to repress every attempt to introduce a system of Reform, or to excite Economy or Liberty among us, and, vigilantly watching and carefully preserving the rotten Boroughs of our ancestors, to deliver them over unimpaired and unsullied into the hands of a starving posterity."

The other Addresses vary but little from this literal extract.

THE WHITE FEATHER MAN.

Mr. Orator Hunt having by his various speeches shewed pretty clearly that he belonged not to those classes among whom, after all, the people of this country will ever look for guides, namely, men of a certain degree of decorum and propriety, and even refinement of manners as well as language, has at length made his exit from public life in a quarrel with the Landlord of the British Coffee-house, whom he appointed to fight with him according to the practice of our ancestors in the most ancient times of the constitution, before weapons were invented, but with whom contrary to the practice either of those or of any other times, he refused to fight when the hour came. It seems he brought Mr. Cobbett with him, to give his opinion that such a fight would injure "*his political character.*" This worthy and judicious friend seems not to have considered how far the refusal was likely to produce this effect.

The shifts of Administration to prevent the people from petitioning, are too absurd to be dealt with seriously; but, when it is apprehended that measures may be proposed that will affect the right of assembling to exercise that constitutional power, it behoves every real friend to the peace and harmony of the State, to protest in time against the horrible consequences that must ensue. Mr. Fox, who has been misrepresented in no respect more than in his idea of what has been contemptuously termed *the Sovereignty of the People*, has well explained the ultimate issues of stifling their complaints, and the fatal policy of cutting of those legitimate remedies which the Constitution has provided for their relief.

Let Ministers beware how they precipitate the country into the situation he describes, and, if they should still persist in denouncing him as their enemy, remember that he is not the less capable on that account of affording them instruction!—*Fas est, et, ab hoste doceri.*

"When abuses become so frequent or enormous (says this great Statesman) as to be oppressive and intolerable, and to threaten the destruction of Government itself, then it is that the last remedy must be applied; that the free spirit of the people must put into action their natural power to redress those grievances for which they have no peaceable means of redress, and assert their indefeasible right to a just and equitable Government. No man will deny that cases may occur in which the people can have no choice but slavery or resistance; no man will hesitate to say, what their choice ought to be; and *it is the best wisdom of every government not to create a necessity for resistance, by depriving the people of legal means of redress.*

"Let no man think these were hard words coming from him (Mr. Fox) on any personal consideration. He was animated by no such motive; but he felt it his duty to state, in plain terms, *to what the progress of abuse must lead, if the remedy was essentially weakened or wholly taken away.* The alternative he had mentioned, every good man must deprecate as too dreadful in its probable consequences; and whenever sad necessity should urge it on, every individual who had a heart to feel for the calamities of his country, must deplore the exigency of the times."—(*Debate as to whether or not an Impeachment was abated by the Dissolution of Parliament.* 23 *Dec.* 1790—4 *Fox's Speeches* 137.)

[*The Morn. Chro.—Feb.* 17

SINECURES.

The Marquis of Camden has set the first example of an act of self-denial, which requires imitation in numerous cases. It was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, that his Lordship had signified his intention of limiting the profits of his office to the regulated sum, of 2,700*l.* a year. This notice was received as it ought to have been, with much satisfaction; and we shall not withhold from it our share of approbation.

We have, however, some singular notions on this subject, which we shall not hesitate to express. This useless office of Teller of the Exchequer, came from change of circumstances, to be so enormously and shamefully profitable, (amounting to 36,000*l.* a year) that it excited the indignation of the whole country; a Bill was therefore passed to limit the salary of *future* Tellers to 2,700*l.*; but as the *present* holders had a *vested* interest, the shameful waste of the public money was allowed to go on; and the enormous perquisites were received through the whole war. Peace brought about a natural reduction of these profits, and a statement has been made in the papers that they were now about 8,000*l.* per annum, (but this we think is too little.) Thus we have to thank the Noble Marquis, not for giving up his *enormous* sinecure, but his *diminished* one; and for this diminished and tardy self-denial, we, as we before observed, thank him. With his *conscience* in keeping it so long we have nothing to do. We hope he has been prudent, and that he can console himself for his present generosity by enjoying the interest of the half million or so which he has received from the public purse,—the dividends of which the public are called on in perpetuity to pay.

These singular notions of the magnanimity of this sacrifice are accompanied by others as extraordinary, on the subject of the *vested interests* of the holders of sinecures. We could cut short all arguments on this head by a species of *legal despotism*, which would sweep away the whole system at once—in politics, as in religion, we would say, "The Lord *gave* and the Lord hath *taken away*, blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Moral justice*, distributed by a whole nation, speaking by its Representatives, might surely silence all legal quibbles, and cavils about vested rights. For the general good, there must be a supreme arbiter between private right and public wrong. In regard to private property the Legislature is despotic enough when the public requires a sacrifice;—and why not exert a power to take away, under one situation of circumstances, what the Government gave under another? This doctrine we know will not stand the test of *legal* argument, but we feel a conscientious conviction of its being consistent with moral right—properly enforced when it is so by due and competent authority.

This, however, is not the opinion of Ministers. Lord Milton, in presenting a petition, having incidentally expressed his satisfaction at the diminution of the Marquis Camden's sinecure, Lord Castlereagh, who, on Tuesday, had gone the length of saying that the surrender gave him pleasure, spoke in such a manner as to allay the fears of other Sinecurists. Nor are Ministers willing to diminish the *number* of places. The Commissionership in the Colonial Department Office, which Mr. Bourne had said would not be given away, Mr. Lushington now says must be continued. Mr. Bourne is no enthusiastic personage. He is one of the placemen, who, for nearly a year, have deliberated upon the reductions which may be *prudently* made in the Public Offices. Their Report has been given to Ministers; but the latter, though asked for it, have not laid it upon the table of the House. It is not natural that Ministers should desire to diminish the *number* of places; and would rather abate salaries. In popular Governments they rule by *influence*,—and it is not so much the size of the baits as the number of hooks. There will not only be one held by each hook, but a whole shoal following to seize it in reversion.

[*February* 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Feb. 11.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord Cochrane presented a petition for Reform from Lymington. It was read, and when the question that it be received was put,

Lord Castlereagh objected to the language.

The House then divided, and the petition was thrown out.

On re-admission to the gallery we found *Lord Cochrane* presenting a petition for Reform from the town of Wick, in Scotland, and at the same time animadverting, with extreme warmth on what he characterised as the scandalous conduct of an Hon. Member, who had voted against receiving the last petition without having heard a word of its contents. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] If any one circumstance more than another furnished one of the strongest arguments and motives for Parliamentary Reform, it was this—that an Hon. Member should go to the question, and divide against the petition, without having heard it. He trusted the House would hear again of no such lamentable example of disregard to the prayers of the people, and of neglect of the chief duties of a Member of Parliament, "otherwise I hope," said the Noble Lord, addressing himself to the Speaker, "it will be marked and reprobated by you, Sir." [Loud and tumultuous shouts of hear, hear.] He should wish indeed to call for a vote of the House in reprobation of such conduct; and if he found the motion not contrary to the rules of the House he should certainly endeavour to call forth their sentiments upon it.

Sir. J. Simeon.—"As it appears to me that the Noble Lord refers to something in my conduct"—[cries of no, no, upon which the Hon. Bart. sat down.]

Sir F. Burdett said, that neither could he help noticing the conduct on this occasion of one of the Hon. Bank Directors. Nothing indeed could furnish a stronger argument for Parliamentary Reform, both within and without those walls, than if we could suppose what ought to be the natural bias of every Member in favour of the people generally so totally altered and perverted. How, indeed, could this House, with any fairness, be considered as the representatives of the people, if, when a Minister pronounces his dictum against the reception of a petition, this Director should be taken as a sample of a House falsely calling itself the Commons' House of Parliament? [Order, order.]

The Speaker spoke to order. It was unparliamentary to say that this House was not the Commons' House of Parliament: such language was not to be endured from any Gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

Sir F. Burdett resumed. Whether it was language which the House would not endure he "could not say; but at any rate," addressing himself to Mr. Speaker, "I may be permitted to add, that after what you yourself once said, as to what would be the feelings and language of our ancestors with regard to practices which had been proved to exist in the mode of procuring seats in that House—after a Noble Lord opposite had been himself detected in one most nefarious and disgraceful practice, that of bartering a public office for a seat in that House, [loud and tumultuous shouts of hear, hear,] we may surely be permitted to drop a little our pretensions to unsullied purity of character. Unless indeed the people complain specifically of that abominable traffic in which the Noble Lord was detected, unless they may venture to complain in words as decent as the act itself was vile and indecent, I know not how the question of Parliamentary Reform can be brought under the consideration of the House or of the public. [Hear, hear.] But now, it seems, the House was not to hear any thing like the truth; nothing but an adulatory sort of language was to be addressed to it." In fact, nothing had tended more to keep the people in good humour and tranquillity than the public exercise of this right of addressing the constituted authorities of the country; and nothing could tend more to turbulence and disaffection than to abridge its exercise by Parliamentary enactments or any other obstructions. And here he could not avoid complaining of the solemn mockery and impiety of a prayer which had been ordered to be read in all the churches—a prayer by which all England was made to utter a falsehood in their most solemn approaches to the Deity. [Hear, hear.] He could not believe that such a mockery could have received the sanction of the Prince Regent, without his royal ear having been mischievously pre-occupied by a party who pretended that they alone took an interest in his honour and welfare—a party who pretended that an outrageous and traitorous attack had been made on his Royal person. [Cries of hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.] He would call it, indeed, an atrocious insult, rather than an outrageous attack; and he was confident, that had the Prince Regent been left to the magnanimous dictates of his own heart, it never would have been insinuated in a solemn address to the Deity, that the whole people of England were seized with madness. [Vehement shouts of hear, hear.] Whatever might be the Report of the Secret Committee, now so anxiously looked for from day to day, he should say, that there was a dissatisfaction prevailing in the minds of the people, founded on just and reasonable grounds, which, if not listened to and soothed by a corresponding disposition in Parliament to reform abuses, would break forth into scenes of turbulence and bloodshed, such as the Noble Lord opposite witnessed in a neighbouring country with so much reported coolness, but such as the boldest heart in this country could not look forward to without horror and dismay. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. S. Thornton, the Bank Director referred to in the previous debate, entered into an explanation of his conduct. We understood the Hon. Gent. to say, that having heard the first part of the petition, the language of which he did not approve, he happened to go out before it was finished, but having frequently attended and heard similar language in petitions which had been rejected by the House, he conceived himself justified, on his return, in voting for its rejection.

Lord Castlereagh said, that he would not reply to any part of the personal attack which the Hon. Baronet had thought proper to make on himself. The reason why he had objected to the petition, was its asserting that Parliament was assembled solely for the purpose of imposing burdens on the people. As to the Hon. Bart. he (Lord C.) was glad to remark, that the reproof he received from the Chair had made him recant his aspersions on the House. [Sir F. Burdett,—"I did not recant."] Why, then, it might be safely said, that the Hon. Bart. came there that night to atone, by a studied insult on the House, for the reproaches which had been cast upon him elsewhere for his absence from those Meetings. He should never feel himself called upon to reply to any personalities levelled against himself, when mixed up, as in the present instance, with an attack on the House. [Hear, hear.]

The petition from Wick was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Lascelles said, he held in his hand a petition from a numerous body of people in Leeds, and the parts adjacent, who were cloth dressers, and who complained that the introduction of machinery had thrown many of them out of employment. They prayed that some relief might be afforded them by the wisdom of Parliament. The Noble Lord had explained to the petitioners themselves, that the question relative to machinery was a matter of deep consideration; nor did he flatter them that Parliament could be able, considering the state of the woollen manufacture in other countries, to afford them any relief on this head. There was another prayer in the Petition; these people entertained the impression that if driven to emigrate to other countries, the existing laws threw obstructions in their way, as being manufacturers. The Noble Lord told them, that considering the state of manufactures in other countries, neither could he give them much encouragement on this head.

The petition was then brought up and read.

Mr. Brougham said it must be obvious, that to adopt any measures to check the use of machinery, was as impolitic as it would be impracticable, but it was surely very hard on the petitioners that any impediments should be thrown in their way so as to prevent them from bettering their situation by emigration. Nothing could be more wicked than attempts to destroy machinery, such as the country had lately witnessed; yet the feeling which existed against machinery must be a ground of formidable alarm: for it showed that instead of now being, as it lately was, a source of wealth, it was the cause of the most severe distress, because the hands thrown out of work by the introduction of machines in one branch could not find employment in other lines. This was a serious evil, well deserving the serious attention of Parliament.

Feb. 17.

CONDEMNED PRISONERS IN NEWGATE.

The Hon. Mr. Bennet adverted to the notice he had taken last year of the condemned persons in Newgate. He now found that three Sessions had passed without a report being made by the Recorder, and on Wednesday the fourth Session would commence. There were 73 men and 15 women under sentence of death. He believed there was a proverbial tardiness in every thing respecting the Law Officer who was to bring these matters before the Council, excepting on political subjects. People were executed at periods when their crimes were forgotten. He then moved for an account of the number of convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and of their crimes, and the dates of their conviction.

Lord Castlereagh said, that this was a most unfounded charge. No man who held that high Office had been more respected even by those who entertained political differences. He (Lord C.) could pledge himself that it did not lie with the Chancellor.

The Attorney General assured the House it was not by his Lordship's delay that the report was not made earlier. Of his own knowledge he could say, that if the Hon. Member had sought proper sources of accurate information, he would have found that the great number of convicted persons made one reason for the delay. There were, it seemed, no less than 88. He remembered the Old Bailey Sessions, which, beginning on Wednesday, were seldom attended by the Judges after Saturday; now they lasted a fortnight, or longer, and the Recorder had to attend all the time, frequently trying prisoners. After sentence was pronounced, it was the employment and the duty of the Recorder to examine the particulars, to consider the character of the evidence, to read it all through and digest it; and to communicate the result, with his own detailed opinions, to the Lord Chancellor. Each individual case then went before the King or Prince Regent in Council. He had lately conversed with the Recorder, who regretted much that he had not had time enough to prepare his report for the Lord Chancellor. He had stated his immense labours, and the time which the Sessions occupied. There were then 60 unreported cases; and he could state, on the Recorder's authority, that he was not then in a condition to make his report satisfactorily. There was not an unnecessary delay, but only a delay as far as was consistent with justice to individuals.

The Hon. Mr. Bennet did not impute want of ability, honesty, integrity, property, acuteness of decision, or intelligence in any of the decisions of the Lord Chancellor. He only complained of delay; and in all Committees of inquiry he had found instances of the delay. What the Attorney General said might be a reason for not reporting last Sessions, but none against not reporting for the first of the three Sessions. If the Recorder was unable to go through the duties, some one else should be employed. The account was ordered.

February 21.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Mr. Bennet moved, that the papers presented to that House on Wednesday, relative to convicts in Newgate under sentence of death, be printed. He stated, that at four o'clock yesterday there were in Newgate no less than 100 persons under sentence of death. It would shock any one to see the state of despair and of horrid impiety in which these unhappy persons were. With the exception of a few individuals they were half intoxicated, and perfectly callous. So shamefully indeed was the administration of justice in this particular conducted, that he had been told by those who were accustomed to these scenes of woe, that these wretched beings received with pleasure the order for their execution. And certainly death was preferable to so dreadful a situation, as that in which they remained. He trusted the Noble Lord was prepared with a satisfactory answer to the question, which he was about to put to him. The whole country looked for some step to be taken upon it. The quantity of letters which he had received, many of them from persons utterly unknown to him, thanking him for his humble efforts on this subject, was almost incredible. He wished to ask the Noble Lord, why the Recorder had not yet made his report for the month of October?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that the Report had been ordered to be received on Wednesday last; but the reception of it had been unavoidably delayed, and was now fixed for to-morrow. The House were aware of the serious business for the last ten days which had necessarily engaged the attention of the Sec. of State for the Home Department. He most readily admitted the importance of the subject; and nothing but matters of paramount importance could have occasioned the postponement.

Mr. Bennet knew from good authority, that the Recorder had been long prepared with his October Report.

The Attorney-General asserted, that some days ago the Recorder was not ready to ask for a day to be appointed for the reception of his Report.

Mr. Alderman Smith said, that he had seen the Recorder to-day, who told him he was sorry to say that there were very few convicts to execute [a laugh.]

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL, Feb. 4.

About three o'clock a Common Council met, after a few hours notice, upon a requisition, signed by Messrs. Waithman, Favell, &c. to consider

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"the propriety of presenting an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his providential escape from the atrocious assaults of some *rash and intemperate individuals*, in St. James's Park, on his return from the House of Lords, in the discharge of the functions of our Beloved Sovereign.".

The Lord Mayor took the Chair unaccompanied by any of the Aldermen: and after some pause observed that they could not proceed to business, two Aldermen, besides himself, being necessary to constitute a legal Court. But as a mistake had arisen in framing the requisition, it was his intention, he said, to call another Meeting.

The Recorder immediately stepped forward, and addressed the Meeting. It was his duty, he said, to inform them, that it was his opinion, as well as that of the other City Law Officers, that from the terms in which the Requisition was expressed, even had the Court been legaly formed, they would have been placed in such delicate and difficult circumstances, from the very light manner in which the attempt upon the life of his Royal Highness had been treated, as to involve every individual present in a charge of misprision of treason. He then proceeded to read the Statute of High Treason, which provided for the safety not only of the persons of the King and Queen, but of *their Eldest Son*, therefore, to call the late atrocious attempt on the life of the Regent by the gentle epithets of "*rash and intemperate*," was not only improper but illegal. He next read some extracts from the works of Lord Chief Justice Foster, to strengthen his opinion; and quoted the opinion of the present Common Serjeant, in which he fully concurred, viz:—That to consider High Treason "as rash and intemperate," ONLY, was in itself *an high crime and misdemeanour*. The Court, he therefore repeated, could not take up the subject in its present shape, even if legally constituted.

The Lord Mayor, after declaring he had not noticed the expressions, and hearing a few observations in the way of conversation from several Members, bowed and retired; when the meeting broke up.

In consequence of the above proceedings another Court was held, yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his providential escape from the traitorous assault offered to his Royal Highness's person in St. James's park, on his return from the House of Lords in the discharge of the functions of our beloved Sovereign.

After the Requisition had been read, Mr. Oldnam addressed the Court at some length, and concluded by moving, that an Address be presented accordingly; he was seconded by Mr. James Davis, and after some observations from him, Mr. Alderman Heygate, and Mr. Waithman, the Motion was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee appointed to withdraw immediately and prepare the Address. They, having returned, delivered in the draft of an Address, which was read and agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Royal Highness by the whole Court; and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, were directed to wait upon his Royal Highness, to know his pleasure when the Court should attend him with the same.

Naples.—The Court has ordered new operations at Pompeii. There have been discovered there several rolls of Greek Manuscripts, particularly a Plato, which are very little damaged. They were in a little chest covered with metal plates.

FINE ARTS.

Imitative Medallions.—At this period of general distress and want of employment, it is incumbent on English art and ingenuity not to permit themselves to be excelled in articles either of elegance or use, by the Continental fabrics. On this principle we call the attention of our Readers to some observations made by Mr. James, in a recent tour on the Continent, where he describes an iron-foundery at Berlin, at which they have acquired an art of casting small ware articles, that deserves the notice not only of the manufacturer, but even of the tasteful & opulent. At present they cast medallions after the antique cameos and intaglios, with a sharpness and precision of form equal to what might be effected on the most ductile metals; and these, when finished from the mould, receive a rich hue of jet, by rubbing them over with burnt porcelain earth, so as to render them fit for setting even in gold. The secret of the process is to fuse the iron with a small quantity of antimony, and to perform the operation in a very small furnace.

Rome.—It is still affirmed, that the law will be modified, if not wholly abolished, which prohibits the exportation of esteemed ancient works of Art, without the special permission of the Government, even when it has itself no inclination to purchase them. At Naples and Florence, for example, the Government has merely the right of pre-emption. The more rigid Roman law, (the violation of which is punished with confiscation of the articles,) has been much declaimed against; it has been called an unjust limitation of private property; and has been asserted, that many treasures remain under ground, because nobody likes to be at the expense of making researches, since any thing remarkably excellent which might be found, would meet with no sale, foreigners not being allowed to purchase. Though there is much truth in this, yet a good deal may be alleged in favour of the law.—1. The works of art are so essential a resource to Rome by attracting foreigners, by forming and maintaining artists, that she must naturally be more jealous of their exclusive possession.—2. The fortune of Roman families (i. e. the most of them) is so changeable, and their inclination to part with the treasures of art acquired by their ancestors, so evident, that it is necessary to restrain it.—3. Rome is an elective sovereignty, and under such a one, the public has regularly claims on the property of the family of the Sovereigns, who are accustomed, more or less, to enrich their families during their reigns, which cannot be done without drawing from the public Treasury. This is so true, that some Popes are said to have felt repentance on this head upon their death bed; as, for example, Paul V. of the Borghese family, who for this reason, enjoined his nephew and heir to leave the Villa Pinciana constantly open to the public; and to this wish is ascribed the liberal regulation inscribed in marble in the Villa Borghese, which has been published by several travellers. It must be said, to the honour of the Roman Nobles in general, that after the praise-worthy example of the Government, they facilitate to the public as much as possible, the access to their Museums. The exceptions are rare. Among them is unfortunately the rich Prince of Piombino, who guards with jealous eyes his fine Villa Piombino, and accompanies the grant of permission to see it with all kinds of difficulties, which make it unpleasant.

The Journal of the Two Sicilies says, that the celebrated singer Crescentini has quitted the banks of the Olone to perform at the Theatre of Santo-Carlo, where his *angelic* voice formerly excited such high admiration. He is compared to the early singers of Greece, who came to present their offerings at the Temple of Apollo, and no pretty woman receives more presents or greater marks of attention. He has expressed a wish, that the Government should place him at the head of a school of singing, in order that if he should die without heirs, his memory may be prolonged by the talent of his pupils.

Naples, Jan. 26.—The new excavations at Pompeii made by order of the King, have just met with great success. A marble foot of gigantic size, which was found on the 20th of this month, excited a conjecture, that the remains of some master piece of sculpture would soon come to light. The number of workmen being increased, they succeeded on the 21st in discovering the inclosure (enciente) of a magnificent temple, in which they found another colossal foot of marble. It is hoped they will find the Colossus to which these fragments belong.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

Rome.—The excavations in the Campo Vaccino and round the three columns of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, begin now to grow more interesting as the plan of the building itself becomes intelligible, which lay on the extreme declivity of the the Palatine Hill. After the late researches this temple will hardly retain the name of Jupiter Stator, but exchange it for the Temple of the Dioscuri, which stood on the Palatine Mount. The plan of ancient Rome (fixed in the wall on the steps of the Capitol), can decide nothing here, because it is defective exactly at this place. To judge by the Lions' heads, on the edge of the Cornice of the three celebrated pillars now existing, and which served to mark the channels by which the rain-water ran off, those three Columns were situated on one side of the building. The front of the Temple looked towards that of Antonius and Faustina. The Via Sacra ran close by the Temple, and was there joined by another side street, the pavement of which has been discovered. On the sub-basement were pilasters, each of which served as the base of an upper column. The Temple (that is the foot of the columns) may have been about 20 feet above the Via Sacra, by which the triumphant Generals proceeded to the Capitol. A few weeks ago a fragment of the Fasti Consulares was found, which fills up some chasms of those already known, and corrects them; the consuls inscribed upon it belong to the republican as nearly between the years 290 and 300, from the building of the city, towards the times of the Decemvirs, as the very learned Signor Borghese has shewn in an Essay on the subject.

On the 9th of January the Pope went in person to the Campo Vaccino, where a fine bust of Cicero was dug up in his presence.

The Villa Mathei continues to be enriched by new monuments of the arts, by the care of its new proprietor, the Prince of Peace. The Princess Alerija, his daughter, has passed some days there, to examine the results of the new excavations. Sarcophagi, urns, vases, bas-reliefs, all are of the greatest beauty, and enhance the value of this villa, which has already so many recommendations in the eyes of amateurs.

Rome, Feb. 6.—The negotiations with France advance but slowly. The Holy See insists more strenuously than ever on the principles established by the Concordat of Buonaparté. A new Memoir, on the embellishments of which Rome is susceptible, by the Marquis of Ischia (Canova), adds considerably to his reputation. His Holiness devotes much of his attention to the recovery of ancient monuments of art, and successful researches have been made between Albano and Torre. The vases and urns dug up are certainly of the remotest ages of Rome. At Campo Vaccino, an encouraging result has attended similar efforts. In the more tranquil state of public affairs, the minds of the inhabitants of this classic land seem bent on making conquests of the precious objects buried in the bosom of the present soil; all that time has not destroyed ought to be recovered, and probably will be soon.

Mr. Cobbett, whose present vocation is to persuade the ignorant and the thoughtless, that political reforms are the cures for the present distresses, is obliged to argue, that political causes, and none other, are to be sought for. In this pursuit of falsehood, he is obliged to admit some truths, and hence we find him setting forth some very correct notions on the idle complaints against machinery:—

"By machines," he observes, "mankind are able to do that which their own bodily powers would never effect to the same extent. Machines are the produce of the mind of man; and their existence distinguishes the civilized man from the savage. The savage has no machines, or, at least nothing that we call machines. To shew that machines are not naturally and necessarily an evil, we have only to suppose the existence of a patriarchal race of an hundred men and their families, all living in common, four men of which are employed in making cloth by hand. Now, suppose some one to discover a machine, by which all the cloth wanted can be made by one man. The consequence would be, that the great family would (having enough of every thing else) use more cloth; or, if any part of the labour of the three cloth-makers were much wanted in any other department, they would be so employed. Thus, would the whole be benefited by the means of this invention; the whole would have more clothes among them, or more food would be raised, or the same quantity as before would be raised, leaving the community more leisure for study or for recreation. See ten miserable mariners cast ashore on a desert island with only a bag of wheat and a little flax seed. The soil is prolific; they have fish and fruits; the branches or bark of trees would make them houses, and the wild animals afford them meat. Yet, what miserable dogs they are! They can neither sow the wheat, make the flour, nor catch the fish or the animals. But let another wreck toss on the shore a spade, a hand-mill, a trowel, a hatchet, a saw, a pot, a gun, and some fish-hooks and knives, and how soon the scene is changed. Yet they want clothes, and in order to make them shirts, for instance, six or seven out of the ten are constantly employed in making the linen. This throws a monstrous burthen of labour upon the other three, who have to provide the food. But, send them a loom, and you release six out of the seven from the shirt-making concern; & ease, as well as plenty, immediately succeed. In these simple cases the question is decided at once in favour of machines.—With regard to their effects in a great community like ours, that question is necessarily more complicated; but at any rate, enough has been said to show, that men cannot live in a civilized state without machines; for, every implement used by man as a machine, machine merely meaning thing, as contradistinguished from the hand of man.—Besides, if we indulge ourselves in a cry against machines, where are we to stop? Some misguided, poor, suffering men in the county of Suffolk, have destroyed threshing machines. Why not ploughs, which are only digging machines? Why not spades, and thus come to our bare hands at once? But why threshing machines? Is not the flail a machine? The corn could be rubbed out in the hand, and winnowed by the breath: but, then, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of us must starve, and the few that remained must become savages.

"The notion of our labourers in agriculture is, that Threshing Machines, for instance, injure them, because, say they, if it were not for those machines, we should have more work to do. This is a great error. For if, in consequence of using a machine to beat out his corn, the farmer does not expend so much money on that sort of labour, he has so much more money to expend on some other sort of labour. If he saves twenty pounds a year in the article of threshing, he has that twenty pounds a year to expend in draining, fencing, or some other kind of work; for you will observe, that he does not take the twenty pounds and put it into a chest and lock it up, but lays it out in his business; and his business is to improve his land and to add to the quantity and amount of his produce. Thus, in time, he is enabled to feed more mouths in consequence of his machine, and to buy, and to cause others to buy, more clothes than were bought before; and, as in the case of the ten sailors, the skill of the mechanic tends to produce ease and power, and happiness.

"The threshing-machines employ women and children in a dry and comfortable barn, while the men can be spared to go to work in the fields. Thus the weekly income of the labourer, who has a large family, is, in many cases, greatly augmented, and his life rendered so much the less miserable. But, this is a trifle compared with the great principle, upon which I am arguing, and which is applicable to all manufactories as well as to farming; for, indeed, what is a farmer other than a manufacturer of corn and cattle?

"That the use of machinery, generally speaking, can do the journeyman-manufacturer no harm, you will be satisfied of in one moment, if you do but reflect, that it is the quantity of the demand for goods that must always regulate the price, and that the price of the goods must regulate the wages for making the goods.

"The quantity of demand for lace, for instance, must depend upon the quantity of money which the people of the country have to depend. When the means of expending are abundant, then a great quantity of lace will be bought; but, as those means diminish, so will the purchases of lace diminish in amount. But, in every state of a country, in this respect, the effect of machinery must be the same.—There will always be a quantity of money to spare to expend in lace. Sometimes, as we have seen, the quantity of this money will be greater, and sometimes, it will be less; but in no case do I see, that machinery can possibly do the journeymen lace-maker any harm. Suppose, for instance, that the sum which the whole nation have to expend in lace, be one hundred thousand pounds a year; that the number of yards of lace be five hundred thousand; and that the making of the lace, at forty pounds a family, give employment to two thousand five hundred families. The lace by the means of machinery can be made, it is supposed, at four shillings a yard. But destroy all machinery, and then the lace cannot be made, perhaps, under twenty shillings a yard. What would the effect of this be? No advantage to you; because, as there is only one hundred thousand pounds to spare a year to be expended in lace, there would be a demand for only one hundred thousand yards instead of five hundred thousand yards. There would still be two thousand five hundred families employed in lace making, at forty pounds a year for each family; but, at any rate, no advantage could possibly arise to you from the change, because the whole quantity of money expended in lace must remain the same.

"Precisely the same must it be with regard to the Stocking and all other manufactures. But, while the destruction of machinery would produce no good to you with regard to the home-trade, it would produce a great deal of harm to you with regard to the foreign trade; because it would make your goods so high in price, that the other nations, who would very soon have the machinery, would be able to make the same goods at a much lower price.

"I think, then, that it is quite clear, that the existence of machinery to its present extent cannot possibly do the journeyman manufacturer any harm; but, on the contrary, that he must be injured by the destruction of machinery. And, it appears to me equally clear, that if machines could be invented so as to make lace, stockings, &c. for half or a quarter the present price, such an improvement could not possibly be injurious to you. Because, as the same sum of money would still, if the country continued in the same state, be laid out in lace, stockings, &c. there would be a great quantity of those goods sold and used, and the sum total of your wages would be exactly the same as it is now.

"But, if machinery were injurious to you now, it must always have been injurious to you: and there have been times, when you had no great reason to complain of want of employment at any rate. So that it is evident, your distress must have arisen from some other cause or causes."

LITERATURE.

A new publication under the title of "Armata," a "Fragment," has excited some notice. Rumour has assigned it to the pen of a Noble and Learned Lord, whose reputation will go down to posterity adorned with whatever praise belongs not only to the most eminent advocate of his age and nation, but to one whose professional life was employed in protecting the liberties of his fellow-subjects; and who enforced, with manly and successful eloquence, a more constitutional spirit than had yet prevailed among our Courts of Justice, in the construction and administration of English law. The plan of the book is not altogether new. It is a view of the present situation and recent policy of England, under colour of describing the affairs of the inhabitants of a newly discovered island called "Armata."

The real meaning of the fictitious names of ultra-terrestrial islands and people which the author has applied to old subjects familiar to all classes of Englishmen, may be detected without difficulty; and it will remain with each individual to adopt or reject, in what concerns his own country, the sentiments here promulgated with regard to the interests of "Armata."

The policy of the American war and also of the late war is loudly condemned, and it is contended that with regard to the latter it would have been possible to have maintained the tranquillity of Europe, and certainly not difficult to have maintained that of Great Britain. That by our opposition to the French, in the first instance, when they solicited our forbearance, we gave that concentration and unity to the revolutionary impulse, which converted all France into a camp—and so *created* the enemy, which he acknowledges we have in the end so gloriously subdued. Thus he condemns the system of Mr. Pitt, and likens his pilotage to the man who, instead of keeping in port during the elemental conflict, sails with a valuably laden ship into the midst of the storm, and then after throwing his cargo overboard, is enabled by his seamanship to save his damaged vessel.

As it appears there were demagogues in Armata, the following are the opinions of the author with regard to them:—

"There is one principle so clear and so universal, that it must apply equally to all subjects, to the affairs of all countries, and even of all worlds. The first step towards public reformation, of every description, is a firm combination against rash and violent men. Very many of them (perhaps the bulk) are perfectly well intentioned, but not, for all that, the less dangerous to the cause they would support. Some of them, indeed, one would think were, in our world, set on to take the lead by those who opposed any changes, that wise men might retire altogether from the pursuit. For my own part, I would not only submit to the imperfections of such an admirable Constitution as you have described in Armata, but would consent to the continuance of the worst that can be imagined, rather than mix myself with ignorance, thrusting itself before the wisdom which should direct it, or with persons of desperate fortunes, whom no sound state of society could relieve; but such men, I think, could work no mischief, if rank and property stood honestly and manfully in their places."

After deploring the amount of the National Debt, and detailing some of the numerous taxes paid by the Armatian people, the author proceeds as follows:—

"But other evils must be added. To produce an annual revenue of so vast an extent many taxes were resorted to of the most pernicious character, particularly affecting the administration of justice; and having thus closed the account of the taxes upon the living, I will conclude the subject with their dominion after death.

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"This is the most grievous of all our burdens. The justest Government may have occasion to resort to a moderate duty on allienations and transmissions of all descriptions of property, but it ought to advance with the most cautious and even trembling steps. A mighty nation in its public character should scorn to sit like a vulture over departing breath."

Upon the Poor Laws of Armata, the author's opinions are just, eloquent, and striking.

"As to the support of *what is called* the poor, the amount of which I have already related, it has spread pauperism through all the middle classes of the community. In the earlier periods of our history the burden of maintaining them was scarcely felt, our ancient law confining it to the relief of 'the lame, the blind, and the impotent, and such others *amongst them* as were unable to work.' Every principle of humanity demanded that support from those whom Providence had exempted from such severe infirmities; but every principle of sound policy opposed its further extension, and it was limited, at first, in every district, to one-fortieth; which, speaking in your coin, would be only *sixpence in the pound*: but, by a strange departure from the principle of the original law, it now often exceeds forty times that amount, and in some places even the annual value of the property on which it professes to be a tax. To be entitled to relief, it is no longer necessary that the applicant should bring himself within any of the descriptions of the ancient law; neither blindness, nor lameness, nor impotence, nor even inability to work, are necessary qualifications for support: large houses in every district being *now* built for the reception of almost *any body who chooses to go into them*, and from a prostration of morals it is no longer felt as a humiliation or reproach; even they who, from their own improvidence, have contracted marriage though they knew themselves to be utterly incapable of maintaining their children, have a claim to cast them upon the public as soon as they are born, and to live with them as inmates in those receptacles intended for the promotion of industry and the relief of want; but which, from the very nature of things, under the best management, became the abodes of vice and misery; where the aged, the diseased, the idle, and the profligate, the two first classes being every where out-numbered, are heaped upon one another, giving birth by their debaucheries to a new race of paupers, till they become 'a kind of putrid mass above ground, corrupted themselves, and corrupting all about them.'—To finish the picture of abuse: this enormous and still growing burthen is almost exclusively cast upon the proprietors and occupiers of land, who ought least to be called upon to bear it, as neither their diseases nor their vices contribute in any kind of proportion to the aggregate of the poor. The simplicity of a country life furnishes but a small contingent of either. The vicious and the distempered are hourly vomited forth from the mines and manufactories, where contaminating multitudes and unwholesome labour produce every disgusting variety of decrepitude and crime, yet neither the proprietors of those establishments, nor the capitalists who roll along the streets of our cities in splendid carriages, pay any thing like their proportions to the support of the idle and the unhealthy they have produced. Almost the whole is cast upon the cultivators of the soil, who, except in the very houses I have described, supported by their property and labour, see nothing around them but innocence and health."

We rather apprehend, from the following passage, with which we shall conclude our extracts, that the author was not of the Court party, if such a thing as party existed in that very distant region.

"The true way of estimating the disastrous consequences of your present taxation, is to figure to yourself (if you can bear the reflection) the sensation it would *at this moment* produce, if some new and unexpected source of annual revenue were to start up to the amount of *twenty millions of your money*. Would it not in your present condition be like a resurrection from the dead? Yet in this *one reign* you have created a *perpetual burden* of nearly twice that sum. Could volumes so strikingly detail the effect of this worst of evils?

"The cause of your distress is therefore the clearest imaginable. Your Government collects in taxes so large a proportion of your property, that the rest is not sufficient to support your people.

"The same consequences apply equally to communities as to individuals, and there is therefore no safety for Armata, but *first*, in the wisdom of her Government, and in the energies of her people, to raise the value of every species of property, *by the almost infinite ways within their reach*; and *secondly*, by the immediate reduction of her expenditure to square with her revenue, as far as can be made consistent with the public safety and the principles of national justice.

"A great orator in our ancient world, when asked what was the *first*, and the *second*, and the *third* perfection of eloquence, still answered ACTION, not to exclude other perfections, but to mark its superior importance: so *I*, who am no orator at all, but a plain man, speaking plainly of the policy of an exhausted country, must say that your *first*, and your *second*, and your *third* duty, is RETRENCHMENT, meaning, as the rhetorician, not that it is your *whole* duty, but only that its *pre-eminence* may be felt."

COLMAN'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Mr. Colman has just put forth a small Volume of 100 pages under this Title. The Poems, if they are worthy of being so called, are five, entitled, A Lamentation to Scotch Book-sellers.—Fire; or the Sun-Poker.—Mr. Champernoune.—The Luminous Historian, or Learning in Love.—and London Rurality.

Mr. Colman as a Dramatic writer had raised to himself a considerable reputation; and he states in the course of the present Work, that his *Profession* is still that of a Dramatist,—considering such performances as the present to be little deviations from his proper course. What may still be in store we know not, but Mr. Colman's Dramatic Muse has *brought forth* nothing of late; her late flights therefore, instead of being aberrations from the usual course, appear like the tracing of a new path, the deviation into which is much to be lamented,—being strewed with images of the lowest and most indecent vulgarity, and ending with a cess-pool of impurities, in which the genius of Mr. Colman will be merged and lost.

The Advertisement explains the cause of this Work's being sent into the world from the Scotch Press. "In this age when Caledonian genius is so prolifick, the manuscript Poetry of an Englishman rarely, if ever, ventures into the Scotch Press."

"This method of publishing was adopted in consequence of an offer from Edinburgh Booksellers, to purchase some Tales in Verse, to be written by the present Author; the subjects of which they left to his own discretion,—or *indiscretion*:—if any blame, therefore, be attach'd to these Booksellers, it cannot be for choosing the Poems, (since they did not choose them,) but for choosing the *Poet*."

"While the living Bards of Scotland, who take our Taste and Passions by storm, are cannonading London, with their Sublime and Beautiful, both they and their Admirers must be too liberal to object to a few English crackers, of our Lowly and Ludicrous, thrown into Edinburgh.

"After all, it may be contended that transmitting Verse to Scotland, in the present day, is sending Coal to Newcastle:—yet the Rhyme here submitted is but a sort of small-coal,—unlike any thing to be found in the large Mines of Fancy, now open'd, north of the Tweed; and, if it's novelty should happen to render it not unwelcome, the Reviewers may be as smart upon *small-coal*, and a *Small Coal-man*, as, in their facetious wisdoms, it seemeth meet."

We know not if the religious and moral Scotch nation will accept this apology, offered on behalf of their booksellers, for introducing such a publication among them—but for our parts we are ashamed, that in return for their "Sublime and Beautiful," some more worthy specimen of Southern wit, or Southern rhyme, had not been selected for Northern observation. We have our suspicions that our Caledonian Brethren of the *Craft* have cunningly had it in view to betray an English writer who *has* had some celebrity, into a closer contrast with their native Bards,—in this zenith of their Poetic fame.

We shall give a few extracts, where we find any not polluted by that kind of *wit* which would be intolerable to our Readers.

FIRE! or the SUN-POKER.

Jove, if we credit what the Classicks say,—
Such as old Hesiod, and Apollodorus,
And others, who live'd centuries before us,—
Was in a furious rage, one day:
Which proves that Gods, in their celestial fashion,
Could get into a most infernal passion.

And why was Jove in such a rage, one day?
Because, forsooth, Prometheus took some clay,
And wetted it,—and kneaded it,—and, then,
After reflecting on his work forthcoming,
He fell to fingering, and thumbing,
And thumb'd, and finger'd, till he made some Men:
But they were foolish things, when they were done,—
Like the Guy Fawkeses children make, for fun.

For what avail'd Man's mere external form?—
'Twixt men and milestones where could be the odds,
Unless he hit upon a way to warm,
And animate his two-legg'd clods?

Indeed, although his Men might look much braver,
Or handsomer, or merrier, or graver,
The odds were vastly in the Milestones' favour:
Because the Men Prometheus wrought,
Were (like some living gentlemen, 'tis thought,)
Completely destitute of sense,—
Whereas in Milestones there's intelligence.

* * * *

'Twas loss of precious time,—and pains,—and care;
'Twas an attempt, as if in Nature's mockery,
To people all the globe with earthen ware,
And be sole father to a race of crockery.

* * * *

Heaven knows, without such manufacture,
Nonsensical, Promethean stuff,
Our ticklish frames are frangible enough,
And neither sex can be insure'd from fracture.

Only peruse
The daily news:—
Read, when these Journals deviate into fact,
How many Female Characters are *crack'd*;
How many fashionable Fools, who dash'd
At fashionable Clubs, are lately *smash'd*;
How many *Members* of the State, contented
To patch up old divisions, are *cemented*;
And, then, alas! how all, but Poets, shake,
To find how very often Bankers *break*!
A brittle world, my masters!
Full of disasters!
Men hold their lives by frail and fragile leases,
And Women,—lovely Women!—fall to pieces.

Prometheus having, as in the Fable, kindled animal life in his works of clay, by snatching the fire from the burning wheels of Phœbus.
Touch'd by vivifick flame, the stockish dirt
Fermented, and became no more inert.
Each quickening Form
Grew warm;—
Their pulses beat,—they open'd their eyes,—
Look'd up,—and, dazzl'd with the view,
First wonder'd at, but shortly brave'd the skies,
As, oft, their purblind, vain, descendants do:

* * * *

But, kindle'd into action, human clods,
Kings, Coblers, Statesmen, Nightmen,—all,—
Stalk, here, this Spherick Plaything's Demigods,
Terrestrial Joves of Joves's mere billiard ball.—
They prate, they legislate, they criticise,
Chop logick, ethicize, philosophize,
(Poor, reasoning dirt-pies!)
While nine in ten,
Among the mighty foolish *men*,
Are the sophisticated Mighty Wise.

* * * *

When Jove was told of what was done, and doing,
He bellow'd like a Bull, from irritation;—

* * * *

"A Scoundrel!" Jove exclaim'd,—"to mount so high!"
"Walking into my Heaven, to daub my Sky!"
"My Nectar, too, perhaps, to soak!"
"Running, as hard as ever he could run,"
"To stick his nasty stick into my Sun,"
"As hard as ever he could poke!"
"I'll make him an example to all felons;"
"He soon shall know"
"What 'tis to go"
"And raise, by heat, a human fry,"
"*Forcing* his men, as, by and by,"
"His men will force their cucumbers and melons."
"He soon shall feel, though now my vengeance lingers,"
"That he who steals my fire has burnt his fingers."

* * * *

And, now,
As matter of digestion,
The *Quid* and *Quomodo* became the question;—
By *what* to be revenge'd—and How?

* * * *

A Balm to wound, Calamity to bless him,
Pleasing to plague, and comforting distress him;
A Source of joy, to drown the World in tears;
A Dove, that with the branch of Peace appears,
To set Mankind together by the ears;
To make the Greybeard dote, the Youth grow sad,
Enervate Heroes, drive e'en Stoicks mad;—
Like Ivy's noxious elegance to spring,
Born to be propp'd, adorn, destroy, and cling,
To be—in short, a WOMAN was the thing.

* * * *

"Set down a woman upon Earth," Jove said,
Shaking his head,
"And, as to cramming her with a variety"
"Of rules to breed confusion in Society,"
"It doesn't signify a pinch of snuff:"—
"Let her but have her way in all her actions,"
"She's certain to make mischief fast enough,"
"Without my helping her in her transactions."

Vulcan having received his orders, set about making the woman.
And now, the labouring bellows play'd,
The hammer beat, the anvil rung;
The Cyclops only know what stuff
Was work'd on, by a god so rough,
To thump, and pommel into shape, a Maid,
So tender, and so young.

* * * *

And, oh! 'twas odd
To see whene'er the swarthy God
Had dealt a softer, or a lustier stroke,
How some new beauty he awoke!
How fair, and dilicately fresh,
The rigid substance soften'd into flesh!—
While here a limb, and there a feature came,
As he was manufacturing the Dame.

* * * *

At last, in spite of bungling, and confusion,
The Work was coming near to a conclusion.
It dwindle'd into giving her a tat,—
And, then, a pat;—
Making her, here and there, a little fatter,
And, sometimes, thumping her a little flatter;
Till, having here increase'd and there diminish'd her,
He gave her the last knock,—and finish'd her.

Mercury then took her to Jove, where she underwent his inspection, with all the Gods and Goddesses in full Synod.

The Gods and Goddesses had firm reliance
On their own skill, in every Art and Science;
Each was a *Connoisseur*, or *Connoisseuse*;—
That is, they had a general smattering,
Enough to set them, on all subjects, chattering,
Like sundry Gentlemen who *write Reviews*;—
Raw Theorists, who preach to old Practitioners,
As if the Priests were taught by the Parishioners.

* * * *

But they who most approved of what was done,
Still pointed to *some* fault in Vulcan's labour;
And every fault observe'd by every one
Differ'd from that discover'd by their neighbour.

* * * *

Hearing their hypercriticisms,
Jove thunder'd—"Truce with sneers, and witticisms!
"And mark,—I order every God and Goddess,"
"Who boast of any thing worth giving"
"To human bodies,"
"To give it to the Maid,——"

* * * *

Some pages back, when *Men* were lighting,
I would have seen them all at Jericho,
Rather than wave my doggrel mode of writing,
E'en could I write *in carmine Homerico*:—
But Woman!—Come, ye Muses!—don't be jilts!
But help me, if ye can, into my stilts.

To heighten excellence, add oil to flame,
And beautify a Beauty, VENUS came.
A pointed shaft she bore, a golden toy,
Pluck'd from the quiver of her wanton Boy;
And gently wave'd as light as Zephyr flies,
Its dove-down feather near the Fair One's eyes:—
The eyes caught thrilling Mischief from the dart,
To wound,—yet joy, while wounding, to impart.—

* * * *

While, buzz'd among the Gods, the whispers run,
That Venus self had, e'en herself outdone,
The Graces, dancing with the rosy Hours,
Entwine'd ringlets of the Fair with flowers.

The sage Minerva deck'd the Maiden's charms,
Circling with ornaments her legs and arms:
Deep Wisdom she reserved—for well she knew
Men with *Wise Women* will have nought to do.

But Suada, seeing wisdom was refuse'd,
Gave her,—what, oft, in wisdom's place is use'd—
That trite, mellifluent flippancy of speech;
Which little understandings love to reach;
That chime of periods which, by Taste uncheck'd,
Ne'er stops at words for others more select,
But boasts, in Common-place's ready strains,
The smooth facilities of shallow brains;
Skims, glibly, o'er the surfaces of sense,
And constitutes a *spurious Eloquence*.—

* * * *

Tinsel, like this, was fittest for the plan
Of sending her on earth, to wheedle Man:
For Man, in argument however quick,
Mostly succumbs to *female* rhetorick;
And, when by *handsome* women 'tis display'd,
'Tis wonderful how little will persuade!

Aiding False Eloquence, with false supplies,
Came Mercury, and tipp'd her tongue with lies;
And, lest her Dialogue should seem too long,
Apollo gave her all the powers of Song.

With such accomplishments endow'd, a Name
Was only wanted to complete the Dame,
Jove, who all languages with ease could speak,
Prescrib'd an appellation from the Greek.—
"Loaded with presents as she is," he cried,
"Those presents in her name should be implied:
"PANDORA let it be."—The title found,
PANDORA the Immortals shout around,
And Heaven's high Arch re-echoe'd to the sound.

Thus gifted and thus named the *valuable* present was sent, by Mercury, to Prometheus for a *wife*; he was at first prodigiously struck with her—but,

Prometheus, who possessed a world of craft
Smoke'd the old Thunderer's design and laughed."

So he sent her to Epimetheus, his younger brother, who married her. Her subsequent intrigues with Mars, Neptune, Bacchus, Apollo, and half the other gods, are then described.

Thus pass'd Pandora's frolick Spring;
Her Summer fled,—her Autumn came;
And, soon, she wept,—low, despicable Dame;
That lovers had, like swallows, taken wing.

* * * *

Left by the Gods, she wander'd through the groves,
To think upon her past, her shameless loves;
And, there, her dim, and languid glances threw,
Till e'en the very Satyrs dare'd to sue.

Now, since our World's first Woman was incline'd
To play such pranks below,
Our fortunes, our pursuits, our turns of mind,
From her Vagaries may be said to flow.
Cornuted men from Vulcan are descended;
Mercury's lads are at the gallows ended;
Heroes to Neptune, and to Mars belong;
The gross, and sensual, to the Satyr throng;
Gay Bacchanalian boys bestride the tons;
Or drain the bottles, rather;
But most, like me, of great Apollo's Sons
Have much degenerated from their Father.
Yet, of each Sire each Son appears a sample;
And, as for poor Pandora's weak propensity,
To count the Daughters sway'd by her example,—
'Tis reckoning sands, to number their Immensity!

After this description of them, we must leave our Author to settle matters with the Fair sex as well as he can. We would not on this score stand in his shoes for a trifle.

A *curious* dramatic Poem, entitled *Wat Tyler*, by Mr. Southey, is just published. The public will be astonished how such a production could come from the pen of the Poet Laureat, and it can only be accounted for on the principles asserted by Mr. Cobbett, that sentiments so opposite to those which he now professes came from him before he had his views corrected by a more intimate knowledge of the Court. It will be read with curiosity by his former admirers, and with astonishment by those who respect his present opinions.

POSTSCRIPT

Madras.

By late letters from England, we learn, that Ralph Rice, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at law, has been appointed Recorder of Penang, in the room of Sir George Cooper, whose appointment was noticed in our last.

[*Courier, July 8.*

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of MANOR GIRTHER late of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JUMNADASS JUGJEEVANDASS the Guardian of HURCOONVERBOYE widow of the deceased; all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the same to the Administrator; and all those who have claims thereon are requested to make the same known to him without delay.

T. W. BROWNE.

Bombay, 23d July, 1817.

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